

## BYRD LIQUOR LAW WITH COMMITTEE

Drastic Amendments Argued for and Against Changes.

TEN O'CLOCK CLOSING LAW

Licenses Made Higher and Near Beer Feature Eliminated.

At the early hour of 9 o'clock yesterday morning those who wished to appear for or against the new Byrd liquor law gathered in the room of the House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns. Speaker Byrd and representatives of the Virginia Anti-Saloon League appeared for the bill, while the liquor dealers' representatives, the cider interests and those representing the town of Clarksville, were in opposition.

The speaker first explained his bill, going over it in detail. The changes in the existing law, he said, were those suggested by the Anti-Saloon League in its convention in Norfolk last spring. Not a fall, however, of the league's program, he said, was in the bill.

Retail liquor licenses are raised from \$50 to \$60, in this respect being \$10 higher than in the Holt bill, which has already passed the Senate. Wholesale dealers are to pay \$1,200, while a new class of dealer is created—that of retail dealer and liquor—at a license fee of \$1,000. The shipping business, said Speaker Byrd, he understood to be very lucrative.

Good-bye to Near-Beer.

The near-beer section in the present bill is eliminated. This is stuff, he said, which nobody wants, and is of no good to anybody, neither the brewers nor the consumer. It is used as a blind for the sale of intoxicants in dry territory.

In another amendment it is required that the name of the consignee and the contents be plainly marked on every package of liquor.

As to the prohibition of a saloon within 100 feet of any school, college or university, Mr. Byrd added the word "church," but excepted saloons which are already located within 100 feet of such institutions, thus only affecting new ones. He also admitted to the "near-beer" section, as to not include small private schools.

Regarding the provision forbidding any saloon in towns of less than 1,000 inhabitants, he said that he would not object to an exception in favor of Clarksville, which has one saloon, and which the people want to keep, but it would mar the symmetry of the bill, and he preferred that the representative of Mecklenburg get a separate bill through the Legislature covering this point. The speaker said he believed in local option, and that would make the representative responsible.

Farmers and Cider.

"Now," said the speaker, "as to this cider business. The farmer, as such, has no more right to sell liquor than has the saloon. The trouble is that the farmer is used as a stalking horse for large manufacturers of cider. Now, if we are for temperance, we ought to have the courage of our convictions and apply the law to cider as well as to liquor. Cider, as it is made, is worse than beer or whiskey, because it is more injurious. It is inconsistent to follow the sale of cider with a 6 per cent. alcohol, to come in with a beer, the farmer can still sell to wet cities."

The new bill would close every saloon in the State between the hours of 10 P. M. and 6 A. M. Another feature is that when convicted of a violation of the law no license shall issue either to the same person or to the same place for two years.

The common carrier is to keep a record of all shipments of liquor for public inspection. A license is to be issued to whom license has been issued in the United States shall be legal evidence in the courts of the sale of liquor.

Showing that a large increase of revenue would ensue from his bill, Mr. Byrd stated that there are now 751 retail saloons in the State, sixty-five hotel bar licenses and three ordinals. This is, of course, in addition to wholesalers, rectifiers, brewers, distillers and social clubs.

In conclusion, the speaker asked the committee to act on the bill, because of the deficit now in the Treasury, so that the Finance Committee might know upon what to base its appropriations.

Plan for Clarksville.

Judge Wood, of Clarksville, asked that the provision regarding small towns be eliminated from the bill, or, at least, that the limit be put at 650 inhabitants. He said that when his town was dry it had more prosecutions than it has had since. The one saloon pays \$3,000 license, the town is well policed and no one there drinks to excess. Judge Wood said he did not see wherein the cause of temperance would be crushed by giving his little town, where 95 per cent. of the people want the saloon retained. He presented a resolution of the Town Council of Clarksville asking that it be not abolished.

Senator Holt asked for the passage of his bill, which he asked the Senate. He opposed Mr. Byrd's 10 o'clock feature, and said that the tax proposed on retailers was too high, considering that it was taking from the retailer the privilege of shipping unless by the payment of a large license.

Colonel J. W. Moore said that many people seem to have an idea that the remedy for every ill is to be found in legislation. He said we might as well go to Mohammedanism, which is the only religion prohibiting the sale of liquor. He opposed prohibition on principle, saying it was an uncommercial. It would, he believed, be one of the worst curses which could befall Virginia.

Grocer Speaks.

The shippers' license, said George McD. Blake, a local grocer, who also sells liquor by measure, is too high for concerns like his do not make a specialty on milk or other business and only fill a number of small orders from lawyers, doctors, preachers and members of the Legislature. He warned them that the higher the license the higher the price of liquor would be when they made their orders.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
An absolutely harmless remedy for Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all other Affections of the Throat and Lungs.  
Price 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00 per box.  
Sample sent on request.  
JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

**Hunyadi Janos**  
Natural Laxative Water  
Quickly Relieves—  
Biliousness,  
Stomach Headache,  
Stomach Disorders.  
Best remedy for  
**CONSTIPATION**

He said, "You might as well legislate us out as to tax us out."  
Samuel L. Kelley, representing the Virginia Liquor Dealers' Association, said there was no time in the history of the State when drink liquor legislation was so little needed. Conditions are not, he argued, worse now than two years ago, and the present law is good enough. "There is no necessity," he said, "for any legislation at all, especially in saying all the time what we must not do, keep on increasing the tax. Not a single reform is aimed at," he argued, "which is necessary." He did not object to paying a reasonable tax, according to the needs of the State, and said that while they would not oppose it, they thought the taxes levied in the Holt bill were too high.

Mr. Kelley said it was an injustice to revoke licenses as to places for law violation, for the owner might not be to blame for the act of his lessee.

Cannon Favors Bill.

Dr. James Cannon, Jr., represented the Anti-Saloon League. He said the Byrd law needs amendments because it has been found defective in places. Speaking of the Clarksville matter, he deplored the constant temptation of a bribe to a small town in the matter of a license paid largely by the surrounding population.

He did not think the elder law unjust. For it allows the manufacturer to sell in wet territory, and has been closed in dry towns.  
Mr. Cannon argued for the 10 o'clock closing feature. He said he wanted to keep the temptation away from the young blood, such as come from theatres, the old toppers being hard to handle. On the provision allowing saloons to sell liquor to bona-fide hotels to sell, Mr. Cannon said this was necessary for the protection of dry territory. He reminded the liquor dealers that in allowing license at all in a hotel at a resort, it was only an exception which was being granted to the general law.

The committee decided to take up the Byrd bill, without further argument, in executive session, to-morrow morning.

**ARTILLERY LOSES FIRST SKIRMISH**  
(Continued From First Page.)  
the home for incorrigible girls, and it now goes to the Senate. The House also passed the Adams fertilizer bill, but locked horns with the Senate over the pay of assessors of real estate. The matter went to a conference committee.

In the Senate the work was mostly of the routine variety. The retirement fund bill, referring to school teachers, met with opposition, but was passed on its second reading. The Lassiter plan for formulating a system of tax reform got an unfavorable report.

The proposition to erect a monument to Patrick Henry was reported favorably to the House.

Corporation lawyers in the Legislature got a blow in a joint resolution offered by Mr. Raw, proposing an amendment to the Constitution forbidding an attorney for a public service corporation from serving in either branch of the General Assembly.

**SENATE**  
After the Senate came to order, Secretary Owen presented the first message of Governor Mann to that body. The communication was in regard to the death of Judge Grimsley, whom the Senate commended as a faithful public servant.

Favorable reports were received on the bill to fix license for moving picture shows; to repeal the act concerning special fiduciary examiners. An unfavorable report was attached to the Lassiter bill for a scientific plan of taxation.

Senator Polkes called up the joint resolution regarding the changes to be made in the use of rooms in the Capitol, and by a vote of 26 to 2 the resolution was passed.

The final assent of the Senate was given to the Ward bill allowing submission to the voters of Winchester of the question whether the city shall issue \$125,000 of "gravel water bonds." Eight Senate bills were sent to third reading.

**Legal Record of Deaths.**  
When the bill providing for a legal record of deaths in the State was reached, there was considerable difference over whether the Parks amendment exempting sparsely settled mountainous communities from the operation of the law had been passed the Monday session.

The journal so showed, but many Senators were positive that the amendment had not been passed. Senator Parks, in view of the misapprehension, raised no objection to reconsideration, which will take place later.

An anti-football bill was passed over in the absence of Senator Early, who is to lead the fight for the gridiron sport.

Some discussion came up on the Strode bill amending the law as to the issue of county bonds for road improvement, but it went to third reading.

An amendment was offered by Senator Holland, striking out the \$5,000 appropriation by the State called for in the act. There is no reason to single out these teachers as a class to give State pension money to, he said. It ought to apply to all those in the educative service of the State if it applied at all. He was opposed on principle to the bill.

Delegate Daniel brought a message from the House stating that it concurred in the amendment of the bill relative to the pay of local assessors. Coming vehemently to the defense of his bill, Senator King said that it would be a gross injustice for the Legislature to cut off the appropriation made in the act of two years ago.

One hundred and eighty teachers have retired on this fund, \$50,000 has already been contributed to it by the teachers of the State, 1,192 teachers with the bill to continue in force. Those who have given the best years of their lives to the Commonwealth have retired, and now if the amendment were passed they would have to go back into active work and there would be no place for them.

**Thought Law Excellent.**  
Senator Schools was equally vigorous in his championing of the bill. The present law is an excellent one, and helps those who deserve help from the State. He protested that the teachers should enjoy the fruits of their labors.

Yet Senator Holland did not yield. He said that he was opposed to yielding teachers involuntarily to contribute to this fund. Many will never receive any benefits from it. Moreover, he protested against this sort of legislation. It was continued in a few years the State will be paying the pension fund taking thousands of dollars from the State Treasury. He thought his amendment worked no injustice upon the teachers. They had gone in with their eyes open when the bill was first passed, and knew what might come of it. Though the additional money had better be given to the Confederate pension fund. He declared that he would never vote to give any pensions to persons in civil life.

Agreeing with Senator Holland, Senator Parks said that he was opposed to the bill. The original measure had contemplated the appropriation merely as a start. He knew of opposition from many teachers at the beginning, but they were afraid to protest. "The way we are going on in reference to the Department of Public Instruction will result in our having in a few years an oligarchy exercising the arbitrary powers of the Czar of Russia," he said, after commenting on the fact that the amount subscribed by each teacher is doctored from the pay roll. "The teachers have been a powerful influence for the material development of the State and for the conservation of that which is best in Virginia. Let not Virginia turn her back from them."

By a vote of 25 to 3 the Holland amendment was killed.

Senator Parks wanted to amend the law, providing that any one with an income of \$200 should not receive a pension from this fund.

Senator King, Four-fifths of this fund is contributed by the teachers, and they have a right to get back something.

In reply, Senator Parks pointed out that the Confederate soldiers were not allowed pensions if their income was over \$750 per year.

Senator Saunders answered that there is a great difference. The State pays all of the pension fund for Confederate veterans; the teachers pay five-fifths of their own pension fund, and the State only one-fifth. He warmly praised the teachers, and declared that none had served the State in a higher capacity than they. They had upheld the Commonwealth just as much as any other class of public servants.

The Adams fertilizer bill came up as unfinished business. Mr. Adams explained an additional change, in that where a penalty is imposed for shortage and the public cannot find the amount, the penalty shall be paid into the Treasury of the State.

Mr. West, of Nansemond, endorsed the bill. He said that an inspector was needed in every district.

Mr. Dunn made an effective speech for the bill. He said that if the laboratory force is not sufficient to examine all the samples of fertilizer sent to it, it should be increased. The farmers need this, he argued, and the cities and towns do not pay a copper.

It is true that the fertilizer tax, the last analysis, pays the fertilizer tax, they do it willingly for protection.

He said that about 315,000 tons of fertilizer was sold in this State during the year.

**Adams Bill Again.**  
The Adams fertilizer bill came up as unfinished business. Mr. Adams explained an additional change, in that where a penalty is imposed for shortage and the public cannot find the amount, the penalty shall be paid into the Treasury of the State.

Mr. West, of Nansemond, endorsed the bill. He said that an inspector was needed in every district.

Mr. Dunn made an effective speech for the bill. He said that if the laboratory force is not sufficient to examine all the samples of fertilizer sent to it, it should be increased. The farmers need this, he argued, and the cities and towns do not pay a copper.

It is true that the fertilizer tax, the last analysis, pays the fertilizer tax, they do it willingly for protection.

He said that about 315,000 tons of fertilizer was sold in this State during the year.

**Emulsified Oil**  
When the doctor says you must take Cod Liver Oil he means Emulsified Oil and not the crude oil which is very heavy and hard to digest.

**Scott's Emulsion**  
is the world's standard preparation of Cod Liver Oil; it is very easily digested and immediately absorbed, and will not upset the stomach like the crude or plain oil.

## THE HOME HOTEL OF NEW YORK

The Hotel St. Regis, at 1710 Avenue and Fifty-Fifth Street.

Which has been published about the new hotel of New York City. Their size, their magnificence, their capacity, and the millions expended upon them have been repeatedly set forth, but little attention has been given to their "home features." No matter how gorgeous a hotel may be, it is unsatisfactory to the refined and discriminating guest if it lacks "homelikeness" and "home comforts." The "burly-burly" may please for a time, but it is never restful, and the hotel that is not restful fails to attract guests to a second visit, and eventually finds itself lacking patronage. The Hotel St. Regis, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-Fifth Street, while it is one of the most exquisitely furnished hotels in New York, is designed, built and equipped to be a "home" to its guests. It is managed and operated upon this standard. No detail of management is overlooked in order to secure the comfort of guests is omitted, and its clientele—a constantly returning one—is composed of those who desire in a hotel the same quiet and restful seclusion they are accustomed to in their own homes. The St. Regis restaurant is without a peer in New York, its guests coming from all over the world. The hotel is not higher than those of other first-class hotels. Transient guests coming to New York will find accommodations of the very highest grade at very low rates. Single rooms are \$5 and \$4 a day; the same, with private bath, \$5 a day (or \$6 for two people); while the permanent room and private bath at the rates are \$12 a day and up.

the past year, and was paid for by the farmers and truckers.

**Put Inspectors on Oath.**  
An amendment offered by Mr. Johnson, of Norfolk, to require inspectors of real estate to be sworn in, was lost. Another amendment by Mr. Johnson, requiring the inspectors to give accounts of their expenses under oath, was also lost.

To make the pay of inspectors \$66 per month instead of \$75 was the purpose of the amendment by Mr. Johnson. Mr. Johnson said people fell over each other to get these jobs at \$65. Mr. Adams replied that under the present law, which had been overlooked, the State Board of Agriculture was empowered to pay \$75.

Mr. Johnson said the State had been raised by the State during the past few years, even down to the members of the General Assembly.

Mr. Williams, of Giles, regretting to be brought personally into the matter, said he did not oppose the bill because he was a lawyer and because he was a farmer. But he said, the condition of the finances of the State is not such as to warrant the increase of anybody's salary. Two years ago, he said, the State had a surplus of \$300,000, and now has a deficit of \$250,000.

Mr. Johnson said that he had heard on the floor of the House in his ten years' experience. But Mr. Williams renewed his statement until somebody could show him he was wrong. He told of amounts appropriated which had not been paid.

Mr. Raw said the difference of \$400 was not worth arguing over to this extent. He said he would give his vote to help the farmer, and thought this a good bill.

**Bill Goes Through.**  
On the ayes and noes the Johnson amendment was lost—29 to 44. The bill was then ordered to its engrossment. It was then passed by a vote of 66 to 16. Mr. Adams conducted his fight with much skill.

On motion of Mr. Keyser, Senate bill No. 161, providing for an enumeration of the people of Roanoke, was called up out of its order, the readings dispensed with, and it was passed.

Next came the bill fixing the pay of assessors of real estate. This bill was voted on at the beginning of the session in the House on a proposition by Mr. Clement to make the counties add \$1 a day to the State pay of \$2. This bill was then passed by a vote of 41 to 43. Dr. Daniel was appointed to convey the message to the Senate.

The Senate amendments to the bill allowing Norfolk to have a civil justice court were agreed to.

Senator Keezel reported that the Senate had insisted upon its amendment to the bill fixing the pay of assessors, and had asked for a conference. The speaker appointed Messrs. Spessard, Daniel and Cox as a conference committee.

**Senate Bills Pass.**  
The following Senate bills were then passed on their third reading:

To dedicate a strip of land on the Capitol Square at Ninth and Bank Streets for street purposes.

To amend the charter of the town of Jonesville.

To recommend the University of Virginia to the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching.

To regulate the appointment of committees in charge of the State of the State.

Mr. Baker made an address for his bill appropriating money for the maintenance of girls committed to the Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls. He paid a glowing tribute to Bishop Van de Ven, who took care of the girls in the home same in Maryland. Captain Baker argued that there was no doubt about the constitutionality of the bill.

Mr. Page suggested that the measure might better go to the Committee on Schools and Colleges so as to provide for a formal establishment of the institution, but withdrew his objection when he learned that the home has been chartered.

Mr. Harwood pleaded for the bill for the sake of humanity, and received general approval.

This bill amending the corporation laws was taken up, but not voted on, adjournment intervening at 2:06.

enact section 319 of the Code of Virginia, as amended by an act approved January 11, 1904, in relation to how and by whom political advertisements are to be published, and to the penalties for failure to observe the provisions of this act.

By Mr. Watkins: A bill to amend and reenact section 2 of section 209-A of the Code of Virginia, as amended and reenacted by an act approved May 11, 1905, entitled an act to amend and reenact chapter 95 of the Code of Virginia in relation to the provisions of certain birds and animals.

By Mr. Strode: A bill to amend and reenact an act, which became a law without the Governor's signature, December 4, 1902, entitled an act to prescribe the manner in which a duly registered voter who has not been assessed with his State capitation tax may pay the same, and to prescribe penalties for a failure on the part of commissioners of the revenue and treasurers to observe the provisions of this act.

By Mr. Strode: A bill to amend and reenact an act, which became a law without the Governor's signature, December 4, 1902, entitled an act to prescribe the manner in which a duly registered voter who has not been assessed with his State capitation tax may pay the same.

**House Bills**  
To Joint Committee on Special, Private and Local Legislation.

By Mr. Parr: A bill to amend and reenact an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Stuart, in the county of Patrick, approved November 22, 1882.

By Mr. Hatfield: A bill to amend and reenact an act entitled an act to provide a new charter for the town of Graham, in the county of Tazewell, approved February 29, 1902.

By Messrs. Johnson, of Russell and Lucas: A bill to repeal chapter 65 in the Acts of 1904, relating to dock tax, and to enact in its place a new chapter, to be known as the Russell and Lee counties.

**To Committee on Finance.**  
By Mr. Spessard: A bill to provide a method for better assessment of personal property under the control of fiduciaries.

By Mr. Spessard: A bill to impose additional duties upon the commissioners of the revenue with reference to the assessment of ships, tugboats, barges, boats and other water craft and floating property of five tons burden and over.

By Mr. Buck: A bill to empower the Board of Pension Commissioners of the county and cities of Virginia to summon witnesses and take evidence under oath regarding the merits of applicants for pension or pensions now being paid.

By Mr. Low: A bill to amend and reenact section 43 of the Code of Virginia, 1887, as amended and reenacted by an act approved February 3, 1905, and to amend and reenact section 46 of the Code of Virginia, 1887.

**To Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.**  
By Mr. Coleman: A bill to amend and reenact section 44 of the Code of Virginia, 1887, as amended and reenacted by an act approved March 15, 1905, and to require the board of supervisors of any county to give public notice of their intention to shorten the open season for hunting in their said county.

By Mr. Jennings: A bill to amend and reenact section 4 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act entitled an act to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and distilling of intoxicating liquors and malted liquors, and to prohibit the drinking of ardent spirits on railroad trains, and to amend and reenact section 112 of an act, approved April 12, 1905, to define and regulate the sale, distribution, rectifying, manufacture and